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(Continued on page 3)

Special Advertisements.

ments on behalf of other municipalities. The lesson taught in Sydney certainly is, that before the Government commits itself in any degree, there should be a definite agreement between it and the corporations, or a definite plan of action and adjustment of liabilities should be established by Act of Parliament. The works should be begun, continued, and ended on the basis of a clear acknowledgment of local responsibility, and no loopholes should be left for a possible assertion, after their completion, that they were forced upon the local body by the central Government, and that the public revenue ought, therefore,

to bear the burden, if they broke down or failed to pay interest on the money invested. But this free and easy proceeding of voting a quarter of a million first, and leaving all conditions to be settled afterwards, hardly points to the conclusion that the warning held forth by the case of the metropolis has had its due effect.

Taking this estimate of expenditure to be defrayed out of the accumulated surplus as a whole, there is something singularly vague and unsatisfactory about it. There is not much doubt that in withdrawing these items from the ordinary estimates, and crowding

them together in this separate form, the TREASURER endeavoured to place the accounts proper to the year in a new light. Mr. FARNELL had, before forming a Government, pointed out the approaching necessity for increased taxation, on the ground that the expenditure was outrunning the income of the country. But after Mr. FARNELL had formed a Government and his Treasurer had submitted a financial statement, he was taunted with the fact that the accounts disclosed a deficit upon the income proper, whilst there was no proposal to increase it by fresh taxation. Mr. JOHNSON

true, argued that a considerable portion of the proposed expenditure was fairly chargeable against the fund accumulated through the excessive sales of land; but it was still true, that apart from the surplus brought down from previous years, there would have been a deficit. Then came Mr. Watson, and he proposed to show a surplus on the year! Instead of a deficit, by withdrawing from the ordinary estimates those items which he considered might be fairly charged against the surplus, and leaving them out of the calculation. Of course the real state of affairs was not altered in the least. There was no

change of policy, but simply an ingenious variation in the system of book-keeping, which, in the absence of inquiry, might seem to make matters appear in a more favourable aspect. There would have been a change of policy had it been proposed to make a determination separation of the accumulated surplus from the current revenue, and of the expenditure to be defrayed from the accumulated surplus from the ordinary expenditure of the year. There would have been a change of policy had steps been taken to place this separate fund, and the votes chargeable against it, in a position analogous to that of

loan funds and loans expenditure. But this could only be done by expediting legislation, and nothing of that kind has been foreshadowed. The situation is not altered by the circumstance that in the estimates just voted the entire sums required for particular purposes are set down, instead of the amounts that might possibly be disbursed within the twelve months. The voting of these large amounts does not set aside corresponding amounts from the Consolidated Revenue, and reserve them from application to other purposes. Years will pass before we can disburse a million and a quarter sterling in

entirely upon the construction of public works. And in the meantime the accumulated surplus, forming, as it still does, only an undistinguished portion of the Consolidated Revenue, will be liable to be drawn upon for any other purpose of which Parliament may approve in the jauntiest manner, if the estimates, when submitted, be only large enough and bold enough to supersede the necessity for discussion. This nominal separation of a portion of the estimates from the general expenditure was an ingenious expedient for enabling the TREASURER to exhibit a surplus

But it is within the bounds of possibility that, notwithstanding this device, deficits may become the order of the day, unless there be a considerable increase in the income of the country. Would it then be the correct thing to square accounts by making the costs of the departments a special and separate charge against the accumulated surplus? It appears to us that the nominal separation of surplus funds and surplus expenditure from ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure is deceptive and dangerous in its tendency. If there is to be any such separation as at present arranged, it should

We have on several occasions pointed out that the Denominational element in our primary school system is not becoming diminished in the manner that some of our educational optimists have been accustomed to describe, and the debate in the Church of England Synod on Wednesday last, furnished a confirmation of this view. It has been usual for politicians who have not seen any great urgency for a change in the law, to insist that Denomina-

Public education is fast dying out in the colony. This is a line that has been almost invariably spoken by the head of the present Government. In a speech delivered at Sutton Forest, a few weeks since, Sir HENRY ARTHUR, after giving the number of schools attended by the Council in 1887 and in 1879, stated that if the result were analysed it would be seen "that while the Denominational schools which are still retained in this country and aided by the State, have decreased, the Public schools, the schools of the character of the one with which we are concerned to-day at Sutton Forest have

greatly increased. In 1867 the number of public schools was 288, last year the number was 620, showing an increase during the eleven years of 332 of these schools. If we go to the Denominational schools, in 1867 there were 317, last year there were only 167, showing a decrease in the eleven years of 150; so that while the one class of schools is disappearing, the other has greatly increased, more than double in number." Sir HENRY MARKES went on to show that besides Public and Denominational schools, there were Protestant and Half-time schools, and that of these, former there were but 31 in 1867, while

1878 there were 285.

These figures may be all perfectly correct, but the argument based upon them is contrary,

to facts. We have insisted for years past that the number of our schools furnishes an inaccurate test both of the progress of education and of the strength of the different branches of our school system. Sir Henry Parkes left his hearers at Sutton Forest to conclude that a considerable diminution in the number of schools represented a corresponding diminution in the strength of Denominational education. The argument is that because a concern is smaller, the concern is carrying on less business. But business establishments, by lessening the number of their branches, often concentrate their forces and keep up their strength. This is just what has been done in connection with Denominational schools. By the Statute of Limitation a number of small Denominational schools have been closed, but the schools which have been kept open have signally prospered, and it would seem that their prosperity during the last few years has been remarkable. Since the year in which our school system was founded, Denominational education, so called, has not increased, but it has not appreciably diminished. In the year 1877, there were in Denominational schools in the colony 85,309 pupils, while in 1878 there were 86,028. These figures alone can show the numerical strength of Denominationalism, and therefore the contention of some of the speakers in the Synod last week to the effect that the Denominational system had not failed as has sometimes been said, was a sound one. "The Denominational system," said Mr. Stuart, "has been enormously successful, for they had in the present schools as many scholars as there were in double the number ten years ago. Mr. Gordon was therefore correct in asserting the vitality of their schools." We commend this statement to those who have so frequently told us that the Public school element in the colony is rapidly destroying the Denominational system.

But this is not all. Tried by a numerical standard the Denominational system has, during the last thirteen years not only held its own, but has made considerable progress. It has been customary to refer to the rapid increase in the number of provision schools as an illustration of the growing strength of the Public school system. We are reminded that there has been an increase of more than 250 of these schools since the Schools Act was passed, and that such an increase furnishes a triumphant argument in favour of the National principle. We have nothing of the kind, that a large number, if not a great majority of the Provisional schools, are but Denominational schools in disguise. If the Government and the Council of Education are not aware of this, Denominationalists themselves are. "They must not," said Mr. Stuart in the speech to which we have already referred, "lose sight of the Provisional schools which have taken the place of the weaker portion of the Denominational ones and nine-tenths of which were in effect still Denominational schools. The scholars at these should be added to get a correct return of the numbers attending Denominational schools." Without question this is the correct view of the character of many of the Provisional schools of the colony. These schools are to a very large extent founded at the instance of the clergy rather than at that of the Council, and are as fully under clerical control as Denominational schools themselves are. We fear that an investigation would show that although this class of schools has in some instances furnished education to portions of the community which would not have been supplied without them, they too frequently exist for the purpose of the Denominations under whose influence they are established, rather than for those of Public education. Since the increase in the number of Provisional schools since 1867 has been 254, and the decrease in the number of Denominational schools has not been more than 150, it will be found that even in the matter of school statistics, Denominationalism has been on the increase rather than on the decline.

When we come to the question of pupils we find that there was an increase in the numbers attending the Provisional schools of the colony to the extent of about nine thousand between 1867 and 1878. If, as was contended in the Synod, nine-tenths of these pupils may be claimed by the Denominationalists, it will be seen that the 35,000 pupils under the head of Denominational schools will have to be increased by about 6000 in any attempt to get hold of the real facts of the case. A reference to the Council's reports will show that none of the schools of the colony are thriving more vigorously than those which are denominated Provisional. We fear that there are none that more urgently call for inquiry, if for no other reason than that they are not in the great majority of instances what they profess to be. When a change is effected in our school system, it will we hope, be found necessary to entirely re-organize this department of the Council's operations. If in the matter of Public schools too little is left to local option, in that of Provisional schools there is too much. It is very undesirable that the Council should spend £18,647 a year on schools many of which are one thing while they appear to be another. This mode of working has the effect of deceiving the public and, it would seem, of deceiving the Government also. An accurate report of the facts of our school system would place a large portion of the £18,000 spent on Provisional schools under the head of Denominational schools; but no such report is now furnished to the public, who are to no inconsiderable extent ignorant of the facts of which they are supposed to be fully informed. When the present Public school system was established, it was violently attacked by Denominationalists as a body on the ground that it would endanger vested interests, that it would take public education out of the hands of the churches, and hasten the downfall of Denominationalism. We have not infrequently been told that it is actually doing so; but the figures we have given above show how little ground there is for such a boast on the one side or the other.

If a merchant had heavy bills due on a particular day, and made no proper provision to meet them, and just at the last moment went to the bank manager, and said, "I must dishonour the bills unless you give me at once exceptional support, what would be thought of his business honour or tact? What confidence would banks or traders put in him for the future, and what would the Commissioner of Insolvency say to him if he

got into trouble? Yet this is substantially what the Corporation of Sydney has been doing. It leaves heavy obligations unprovided for, and at the last moment it goes to the Government, and presents the alternative: "You must help us, or we shall repudiate." No corporation has any right to compel the Administration in any such way. The affairs of the city have been under the consideration of Parliament for months, and whatever was necessary to meet an emergency should have been foreseen and provided for. It would have been in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of the city, to the interests of other municipalities, and to the interests of the country at large for the Corporation to have committed any default in taking up its obligations. Nothing like repudiation has as yet stained our public finance, and it is worse than carelessness on the part of the city aldermen to run the risk of it. Of late, however, the policy of the Corporation seems to have been to get what it wants, not by deserving it but by creating confusion unless it wishes are satisfied. The Bill for the Relief of Corporation was not passed because it was a wise measure, or a just measure, or a model piece of municipal legislation, but because, as the PREMIER said, things had been allowed to drift into such a hopeless mess that the sponge was the only remedy. How long is this kind of policy to continue? Surely it is time we had some improvement in the quality of our city government, that we had men who knew how to balance revenue and expenditure, who appreciated the value of public credit, and who could put the city in a somewhat more honourable position than that of vassalage to a bank.

It is becoming the rule to publish the quarterly statement of public revenue and expenditure with punctuality. Those for the June quarter of the present year were published yesterday, and the chief details contained in them will be found elsewhere. The picture is not a satisfactory one, for it exhibits a net increase upon the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year of some £7000 more, or, in other words, as the population is increasing, it shows a considerable relative decrease. And this is not to be attributed to a sudden shrinkage in the receipts from the sale of land. On the contrary, they have increased by £19,000, and the land revenue, as a whole, shows an improvement to the extent of £24,000. But the revenue from taxation, with a growing population, no change in the tariff, and apparently no special cause of disturbance, has fallen off by nearly £29,000. The decrease upon the Customs receipts exceeds £30,000. If it be considered a good sign that £10,000 less has been received in duties on spirits, it is to be observed on the other side that more publicans' licenses have been issued, and £3000 more has been collected from this source. The figures of the land revenue are always to be watched with interest. Free selection seems to have undergone a change, or the receipt of the diminished area of 200,000 acres. Auction sales, however, with the raised upset price, have yielded an increase of £63,000, and probably from the same cause there has been a strengthened demand for improvement purchases. Under the operation of the Act of 1876 there is an increase of £23,000 in the instalments upon conditional purchases; but the balances cleared off show a decrease of £4000. It is not encouraging to find a falling off in the railway receipts; but perhaps this is in part attributable to the influence of the weather upon the increase as the increase in the revenue from telegraphs and post offices indicates maintained activity in some directions. The statement of balances shows that a beginning (to the extent of £400,000) has been made in the process of recouping the Consolidated Revenue by repaying past advances in loan funds, and that the sum recovered, the income for the quarter was £1,170,000. The payments during the quarter for 1879 amounted to £1,218,000. Thus, with a falling revenue, the colony has during the past three months been "outstriking the constable."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our cable news of this morning informs us of the advance of the British troops in Zululand, and we ought soon to hear of an encounter with the enemy. The ex-Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, has quitted Egypt with his family, and on his way to Naples. The commercial telegrams from London are important as showing that colonial securities are still quoted at a high price, the New South Wales 4 per cent. loan (1898-5) keeping at 10½, and the 5 per cent. loan at 106. The metal and produce markets show no alteration.

It will be seen by reference to the correspondence which we publish in another column, and which we laid before the Legislative Assembly last night, that the action taken by the Secretary for Lands (the Hon. James Hoskins) has resulted in the discovery that the public are entitled to four pieces of ground for purposes of recreation between Sydney and Botany, having an area of about 200 acres. By the resolution of the National Park, the Administration reserved to the public a splendid area for recreation for all time; and the efforts which they are making to obtain smaller areas in the immediate vicinity of the city will be of incalculable advantage to public health and enjoyment.

In the Legislative Assembly, last night, a return was laid on the table which affords a good deal of information with regard to the results of trials for rape. From 1840 to 1844, 34 persons were tried, of whom 16 were acquitted and one was executed. From 1845 to 1848, 19 were tried, 12 of whom were acquitted, and two executed. From 1849 to 1854, 13 were tried, of whom 12 were acquitted and one executed. From 1855 to 1859, 22 were tried, of whom 12 were acquitted and ten executed. From 1860 to 1864, 30 were tried, of whom 15 were acquitted and three executed. From 1865 to 1869, 33 were tried, of whom 28 were acquitted and five executed. From 1870 to 1874, 51 were tried, of whom 35 were acquitted and one executed. From 1875 to 1878, 41 were tried, of whom 35 were acquitted and one executed.

On a motion for adjournment, in the Legislative Assembly, last night, several honorable members assailed the Government for appointing two members of the Legislative Council, Messrs. A. Campbell and G. Thornton, as Commissioners on the Customs Board, under the Act of 1876, to the amount of £3000 per annum are placed by the Act at the disposal of the Commissioners as remuneration for their services, and it was therefore contended that they held an office of profit under the Crown. In accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly passed in 1875, and which has been amended at the instance of Sir Henry Parkes, such offices ought not to be held by members of either House of Parliament. The Premier acknowledged that while the two gentlemen named were the fittest for the work to be done, they could not be appointed consistently with the resolution referred to, and he promised that the Government would reconsider the matter.

The Legislative Assembly was occupied last night for four hours in Committee of Supply with a postponed item of £500, proposed to meet the expenditure incurred by the Lands Commission, whose career was so abruptly cut short. Nobody questioned the propriety of voting the proposed sum of money, but the object of the vote was to amend the bill of land administration for the last five years. The interest taken in the subject by honorable members is best indicated by the number present during the discussion. At one time there were only five members in the House, including the orator then venturing his grievances, and at no time during the whole debate was there a quorum present, except when attention was called to the state of the House.

regard to the income arising from the venture. The difficulty, however, is to be overcome by Legislative enactment. Sir H. Parkes is this afternoon to move that the Assembly will to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to provide for the disposal of entrance fees and other moneys received by the International Exhibition Commissioners, and for all expenses connected with the Exhibition buildings and the management of the Exhibition.

His Honor Mr. Parker, in pursuance of an arrangement made with the Mayor of Sydney, to relieve the city of its financial difficulty, has given notice of his intention to move this afternoon that the House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to enable the Municipal Council of the city of Sydney to borrow a sum not exceeding £75,000 by the issue of guaranteed debentures.

We learn that the Hon. Sir E. Deas-Thompson passed a better night on Monday night, and was somewhat stronger yesterday.

The Marine Board have taken further steps for upholding the integrity of their regulations for the avoidance of danger during boat races of special public interest. They have now called into the service of the Captain of the Harbour of the Prince of Wales to discharge the duties of a master of a harbour and river steamer, and they commenced an investigation in that respect yesterday. Waterhouse, it will be remembered, was fined £10 about a fortnight ago for permitting his steamer to follow the last international eight-oared race, on the ground that it was not fitted for the purpose of the race, and that it was not fitted for the purpose of the race, and that it was not fitted for the purpose of the race.

The Board meetings of the Sydney Infirmary directors are no longer to be held with closed doors, a change having been brought about on a recent motion by Mr. F. Senior. At yesterday's monthly meeting the representatives of the Press were admitted for the first time, and a great deal of interesting discussion took place. The principal subjects were Mr. S. E. Lee's motion to inaugurate Hospital Sunday here, and Dr. Cecil Morgan's repudiation of a charge recently brought against him, and his demand for a Board of Inquiry to sift the matter thoroughly. The first motion was withdrawn for the present, as the large majority of the directors thought the subject of the charge of interest, and it is, however, a good one, and will undoubtedly be brought up again. The second motion was carried unopposed, and the feeling seemed general that Dr. Morgan had been injured, and his colleagues reflected upon, by an unjust charge.

Some eighty residents of Blue Point attended a meeting of the Oldtimers' Club, under the presidency of the late Mr. J. H. B. Smith, at the residence of Mr. North Shore, called last night to receive a report from a few previously appointed to inquire into the ferry service between Blue Point and Sydney. It was stated that the present system was unsatisfactory, and that the Ferry Company had proposed no proper remedy for this state of things; and the burden of the speech was that the Government should take steps to improve the service. The construction of a North Shore bridge, a steam punt, and a sort of co-operative ferry, were the different remedies suggested, but the definite result of the meeting was that the matter should be urged upon the attention of the Government. Mr. F. Smith, Mayor of Victoria, presided.

A large number of the inhabitants of Redfern were present at the Regent-street Presbyterian Church, last night, to hear a lecture delivered by the Rev. Principal Kinross. The subject chosen for the lecture was, "The Art of Reading," which the lecturer treated in such a manner as to afford both entertainment and instruction to his hearers. At the conclusion of the address a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the lecturer.

Two efforts of the Darlinghurst police in the raid against pigeon stealers have been rewarded with further success. Yesterday afternoon, constables Pirie and Carrigan traced a number of the stolen pigeons to various lairs, and succeeded in seizing over fifty, many of which were taken on Monday. The police are nearly 150, which have been recovered in the last two days. Many of the birds are still unclaimed by their owners, as also are a cage of canaries, and some fowls of fancy breed, which were likewise seized, and are supposed to be stolen.

A fire, which was fortunately not very serious, occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday night at the Jenkins Family Hotel, at the corner of Sussex and Erskine streets. The fire originated from the gas-light over the door of the hotel setting fire to some woodwork. It was soon extinguished by the lodgers in the house, and the total damage is estimated at about £5. The fire bells rang on two occasions last night, but only the alarm was given.

A variety of conditional purchases held by members of the Assembly was laid on the table of that body last night by the hon. the Minister for Lands. The return showed that two selections were held by Mr. Bowen, fourteen by Mr. Bowman, one by Mr. Copeland, one by Mr. Day, twenty by Mr. Hurley, one by Mr. Lynch, three by Mr. Murphy, four by Sir Henry Parkes, two by Mr. Stuart, and three by Mr. Webb.

As the recent Masonic Ball, Mr. J. R. Hardy conducted the Young Australia Band, which provided dance music on the occasion.

The prosecution instituted by the Marine Board against Henry Bellett, master of the Lillie Denham, for permitting that steamer to follow a boat race on the Parramatta River, on April 12th, has been further postponed until August 1st, on the application of Mr. Driver, who is defending Bellett. We understand further, that the judicial committee at the Water Police Court do not intend to hear the remainder of the case until the result of the prohibition against the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Edwards, for fining Captain Waterhouse, of the Prince of Wales, for a similar offence, has been made known.

MAJOR HILL-TREVOR, assailed, narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday, when he was the victim of an official to inspect the stables in York-street, where the telegraph boys' ponies are stabled. The Major went into one of the stalls where a vicious pony was. A groom called out to him, but too late. The pony lifted its head and bit him on the neck, and the Major being an old hand amongst horses, ran in, and in consequence only got a nasty blow from one of the animal's hoofs.

This question of providing Houses of Parliament more adequate to the requirements of the "collective wisdom" of the country than the present buildings, is to be brought under the notice of the Assembly, this afternoon, by Mr. Cameron. The hon. member will move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Friday, to consider a resolution embodied in the opinion that the present House of Parliament are altogether inadequate to the requirements of the country, and that the Government should, as soon as possible, take the necessary steps towards the erection of new buildings.

firm and other labourers, who will probably be soon engaged, as the demand for the service of this class of immigrants is greater than ever it was before. About 40 of the other immigrants are mechanics, including nine joiners and carpenters, six stone-masons, six wheelwrights and coachsmiths, four blacksmiths, and a smaller number of other tradesmen. Of the single men, of whom there were 98 on board, about 35 have gone to their friends in the country, 40 or 50 of the other immigrants having also gone away by rail or steamer. Yesterday the office of the Immigration Agent was almost besieged by immigrants asking for information and getting passes to proceed to the country. Notwithstanding the pressure of the day, the office was kept open until about 10 o'clock, and the immigrants appear in good health and condition, and generally seem a sturdy lot of people, who ought to make their way in this country. They appear to have been pretty well satisfied with their treatment on board ship, though at one time some of the flour served to them was a little musty. However, this grievance was afterwards remedied.

YESTERDAY an inquest was held at the Brecknock Arms Hotel on the body of Mr. John Bragman, whose death we chronicled yesterday. Arthur Caesar Durbin had deposed that he knew deceased, who was an importer and carried on business at No. 131, Pitt-street; he resided at Wollahra and was a married man, with two children; for some months past he had been suffering from disease of the spleen. Robert Stephenson Clarke, a public accountant, residing in Riley-street, Surry Hills, saw the deceased alive about a quarter past 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; he was standing at his side-door alone, and while witness was watching him he went inside his room, and about ten minutes later he was found dead, witness went to deceased's office to wish him "good night," and on entering the office found the deceased lying on the floor dead; on satisfying himself of the fact, witness went to the residence of Mr. Lander, Mr. Bragman's partner, and brought him to the office; subsequently he communicated with the police. Dr. Morgan said that he had been called in to see the deceased on Sunday afternoon, and on going to his office found him lying on the floor dead; on looking round the room he found a sample box of poisons, from which four small bottles had been taken; the following day he made a post-mortem examination of the body and found the passages of the right lung were choked with blood, which was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel; the other internal organs presented the usual appearance of death having been caused by asphyxiation; the cause of death was suffocation, produced by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs and the consequent choking of the air passages with blood. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

SPORTING.

COURTING AT BATHURST.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Bathurst Coursing Club opened its inaugural meeting to-day on Mr. Joseph Smith's Millers estate. Mr. Lamb officiated as judge, and the satisfaction of all interested, and A. Burgess acquitted himself well as slipper. The weather was beautiful and horses plentiful, but the beating was bad, and rough ground prevented a number of courses being run. The sport began with the Derby, for an unlimited number of dog puppies, £3 3s. each, 1st dog, £20; runner up, £10; 3rd, £5. Mr. Lamb's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 2nd dog, Mr. G. H. Hulse's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 3rd dog, Mr. F. G. Ward's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 4th dog, Mr. W. K. Kite's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 5th dog, Mr. W. K. Kite's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 6th dog, Mr. W. K. Kite's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 7th dog, Mr. W. K. Kite's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 8th dog, Mr. W. K. Kite's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 9th dog, Mr. W. K. Kite's bid was £10, and he was successful. The 10th dog, Mr. W. K. Kite's bid was £10, and he was successful.

At the new track at Bathurst there have been several disputes which will have to be decided by the War. There is no police protection there, the officers at Bathurst having to do duty also at Adelaide. This should be provided for separately.

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(BY TELEGRAPH.)

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

(EXETER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EX-KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

CAIRO, JUNE 29.

In compliance with the request of the Great Powers, the ex-Khedive Ismail, with his second and third sons, Prince Hussein and Hassan, quitted Egypt to-day. They are proceeding to Naples.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Latest advices from the Cape, to the 10th instant, announce that General Newdegate had advanced as far as the Seleke River, and had formed an entrenched position there. General Crealock had crossed the Umbelosi River, and established his base at Fort Durnford.

AFFAIRS IN BASUTO LAND.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A fresh and again unsuccessful attempt has been made by the colonial forces to take Moorosi's stronghold in Basutoland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Cairns introduced a bill on behalf of the Government, which he explained was intended to be a substitute for that recently brought forward by the Irish members of the House of Commons, with a view of establishing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland. His Lordship also said that the object of the bill was to provide a Roman Catholic University, similar to the University of London, with power to grant degrees and receive the endowments of the Queen's University in Ireland, which in such a case would be suppressed.

THE HOMEWARD SUEZ MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Australian mails which left Sydney on May 12 were delivered via Brindisi to-day.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE.

TUESDAY.

Three saloons arrived here to-day from Port Stephens, and report finding along the beach about sixteen miles from Newcastle, the skeletons of four human beings lying above high-water mark. Police have been dispatched to the locality.

Mr. Dampier is drawing crowded houses here nightly, notwithstanding the inclement weather and the counter attraction of the English Circus Company.

COOMA.

TUESDAY.

The coroner, accompanied by Dr. Clifford, proceeded yesterday to Bilyung, to inspect the body of Joseph Hissell, found dead in his hut, situated near the Murrumbidgee. It is said that the deceased took part in the battle of Waterloo.

Owing to the repairs so much needed to our roads here so long delayed, the entrance to the town on the Sydney side is wretchedly bad.

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ADELPHI.

TUESDAY.

At the new track at Bathurst there have been several disputes which will have to be decided by the War. There is no police protection there, the officers at Bathurst having to do duty also at Adelaide. This should be provided for separately.

and Mrs. Watts, and also the cook and boy were drowned. The bodies have been recovered.

At a meeting of Morris held last night, it was decided by a majority of 60 to renounce ploughing to-day. The Government have arranged to arrest all those engaged.

THE INVERELL ROAD QUESTION.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INVERELL, TUESDAY.

A large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting was held here yesterday afternoon at Gorman's Hotel, to consider the want of railway communication and the road question. The following resolutions were proposed and carried—1st. "That in view of the continued neglect of the Government, and the almost impassable state of the roads, the time has arrived for united and energetic action to obtain redress." 2nd. "That, while fully appreciating the untiring efforts and faithful services of Mr. Road-Superintendent Small, this meeting records its dissatisfaction with the apathy displayed by the Chief Commissioner regarding the roads in this district." 3rd. "That this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion towards having a sum of money placed on the Estimates for the repair of roads." 4th. "That this meeting now appoint a committee, to communicate with the people of the Gorman, Glen Innes, and the leading centres of population in the districts affected, with a view to petition the Imperial Government for the separation of that portion of New South Wales lying north of the 34th parallel of latitude, and either add it to Queensland, or form it into a separate colony." The last resolution was carried amidst great applause. Great excitement prevailed here, and there is a unanimous feeling among the residents in favour of adopting active measures to compel the Government to pursue a more liberal policy than heretofore towards these districts.

BANQUET TO MR. GRAHAM BERRY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, TUESDAY.

The banquet to Mr. Berry took place to-night at the Athenaeum. About 400 persons were present. Mr. Fisher (president) occupied the chair. Mr. Berry, in the course of his speech, said he interpreted Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's despatch as a victory for the Liberal party, and intimated that they had a Conservative Government with them. He strongly denounced the *Times* for its attack upon the members of the Government, and claimed the success of the recent loan as a proof of the excellent position occupied by the colony in the London money market. He dwelt on the arrangement with the British Government in regard to postage and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail contract, and contended that the Liberal party had been strengthened by the result of the Embassy. He asked them to keep well together, and not to allow local influences to put them apart until the fight was won. He gave no indication of any Government measure of reform.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

There was an excellent attendance at the Victoria Theatre last evening, when "Il Trovatore" was repeated with marked success. Verdi evidently intended this opera to be a test piece for the company, and it was accordingly given in a style of greater prominence in the opera than that of London. Signor Link, who took the latter character last night, was in splendid voice, and sang the "Tacea notte," with marked effect, especially in the allegro movement, which concludes the scene "Di la le amore," which was given with artistic finish. She also appeared to great advantage in the "Miserere," scene, where her dramatic powers were admirably displayed. Miss Phipps, who took the role of Leonora, was in splendid voice, and sang the "Tacea notte," with marked effect, especially in the allegro movement, which concludes the scene "Di la le amore," which was given with artistic finish. She also appeared to great advantage in the "Miserere," scene, where her dramatic powers were admirably displayed.

At the new track at Bathurst there have been several disputes which will have to be decided by the War. There is no police protection there, the officers at Bathurst having to do duty also at Adelaide. This should be provided for separately.

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9

Notices.

CONGOU TEAS WITHOUT RESERVE,
the balance of the shipments of
Messrs. BROWN & CO.,
of
S.A. OCEAN
and
S.A. CHARLON,
1846 Packages.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and Others.

RASER & CO. are instructed by the Importers,
Messrs. Brown & Co., to sell
George-street, THIS DAY, July 2d, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the balance of their shipments of **WEST**
FIRST CROP TEAS

At per masters now on view.

The auctioneers are instructed to announce this as an **UNRE-**
SERVED CLEARING SALE.

The teas comprise some of the choicest lines of the year. Terms liberal.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.
MAURITIUS SUGARS
in small packets.

The Entire Cargo of the **VETERAN**, just arrived,
comprising—
FINEST WHITE CRYSTALS
FINE WHITE CROUS
BRIGHT PRIMOSES COUNTERS
RICH YELLOW and BROWNS.

By order of Messrs. **MONTEPIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.**

RASER & CO. will sell by auction, at the City
Mart, THIS DAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the **MAURITUS SUGARS**, just arrived on
VETERAN, comprising the choicest grocery qualities.

Full particulars in cards.
Terms liberal.

WEDNESDAY, July 2d, at 11 o'clock.
OATMEAL, in 7 lb. BAGS.

Just landed.
On account of whom it may concern.

RASER & CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at
their Rooms, 363, George-street, THIS DAY, July 3, at 11
o'clock,
150 bags oatmeal, in 7 lbs. Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, July 2d, at 11 o'clock.
MALAGONIA, BROWNED, WHITE, and

FER NO

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

FRASER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, **THIS DAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock.**
100 cases Morton's assorted pickles.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, July 2nd.

SODA WATER BOTTLES.
Just landed.

To Soda Water Manufacturers, and others.

FRASER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, **THIS DAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock.**
50 crates Soda water bottles.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, July 3.

Flour and Corn Scoops,
an American Novelty.

Important to the Grocers and Grain-Traders.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, on **THURSDAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock.**
100 dozen assorted flour and corn scoops, of approved designs.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

3000 Second-hand Cornsacks.

On account of whom it may concern.
To Grain Merchants, Grocers, and Others.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, **THIS DAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock.**
3000 second-hand cornsacks.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY July 3.

So.

By order of the Consignee.

Without Reserve.

To Coachmakers, Gentlemen, Livery Keepers, and others.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 302, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock,**

11 cases mail and coach cases,
2 American buggies
2 cases springs and bolts,
do., do.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2nd.

FINEST AMERICAN TIN BUTTER,
in 1 and 2 lb. TINS.

SAMPLE SHIPMENT.

IMPORTANT: TO CAFES, HOTELS, RESTAURANT-KEEPERS,
AND OTHERS.

FRASER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 302, George-street, **THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 2, at 11 o'clock,**

3 cases American tinned butter, each 100 1-lb. tins
3 ditto ditto, each 100 2-lb. tins
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2nd.

FINEST PHILADELPHIA LAAGER BEER.

JUST LANDED.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE

FREE.

CONDEMNED BY SURVEY.

FRASER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 862, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 2, at 11 o'clock,

With all faults,
25 cases finest Philadelphia lager beer, each a dozen pints
10 cotta ditto, each 3 dozen quarts.

Terms.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

FINEST AMERICAN PEARL STARCH.

JUST LANDED.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
by order of the Consignees.

TO MERCHANTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.

FRASER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction at their Rooms, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 2, at 11 o'clock,

200 boxes finest American pearl starch.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

SUPERIOR WHITE HERRINGS.

JUST LANDED, in SPLENDID CONDITION.

FRASER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 2, at 11 o'clock,

18 half-barrel white herrings.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ON AN EARLY DAY.

200 Packages,

CHLOROD

At the City Mar., 552, George-street,
Under instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers.

FRASER and CO. are instructed by the Messrs.
Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
No. 552, George-street, on an early day,
250 packages
comprising,
**EARTHENWARE
CHINAWARE
GLASSWARE**
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.
THURSDAY, JULY 3.

SCOTCH DRESSED LINING BOARDS.
½-Inch 2, and 3, and Standard
50,000 feet.
Now landing in fine order.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, and Contractors.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at the City
Mar., on **THURSDAY, July 3,** at 11 o'clock,
50,000 feet Scotch dressed lining boards, 2, and 3, and
banded.
A fine parcel. Terms at sale.
ON AN EARLY DAY.

In the Insolvent Estate of
**R. SOLOMON,
Optician.**

By order of the Official Assignee,
ALFRED SANDERSON, Esq.

FRASER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms,
on an early day,
his ENTIRE STOCK, comprising—
**FINEST PEBBLE, and FLINT, of all kinds, MICRO-
SCOPES, TELESCOPES, &c., GLASSES, GLASS-
SCOPES, &c., &c.**

Inventory of stock taken to be sold at the ROOMS of the AUCTIONEER.

EXHIBITION INVITED.
Persons to supply

LANE COVE RIVER,

ONION'S POINT and HUNTER'S HILL.
—
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED WATERSIDE VILLA SITE.
having frontages of
60 FEET to LAKE COVE RIVER,
60 FEET to COLLINGWOOD-STREET,
with a depth of 425 feet on one side and 460 feet on the
other, adjoining the residence of Mr. IRELAND.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-st., on **FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.**

The above favourably situated waterside site, Lane Cove River, Oxford Bay, Sydney, is a valuable and desirable property, and is well adapted for building a large and commodious wharf, and for other purposes.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
RILEY-STREET, SURREY HILLS.
 EL BLOCK OF LAND, being lots 3, 4, and 5, of GOODING'S portion of the MARYLEBONE ESTATE, RILEY-STREET, SURREY HILLS, a few feet south of DEVONSHIRE-STREET, together with the EXTENSIVE GARDEN of STABLEMAN'S LANE, with

This is one of the few vacant blocks of land to be obtained in the City of London. It is a FINE, level, ELEVATED SITE, only a few feet from Devonshire-street and the omnibuses.

FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.
The above-described land, Rides-street, Surry Hills, together with the stables and sheds thereon, now offered by Mr. Yeldien, wagonnette proprietor, at 10s per week. Plan on view at the rooms.

By order of the TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the late
MR. JOHN SMITH.
RILEY-STREET,
near OXFORD-STREET.
CABLE CORNER BLOCK of BUILDING LAND,
RILEY and BURTON STREETS, a few feet from the corner
of OXFORD-STREET, together with the FAMILY RESIDENCE.

ENCE, No. 23, Burton-street, thereon.
In four lots.

CAMPERDOWN.
LOTMENT of Land, GEORGE TOWN SUBDIVISION, in
LAMBERT-STREET, north of the Parramatta Road, and
near the COLLEGES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have reserved to

CHRISTIANSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Fifth FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.
RILEY and BURTON STREETS.
LOT 1. BLOCK OF LAND, having 34 feet 3 inches frontage to BURTON-STREET, with a depth of 63 feet 9 inches extending back to a right-of-way. On it is
BURTON HOUSE

No. 22, Burton-street, most substantially built of stone, with veranda and balcony, and containing hall, 9 rooms, and kitchen, with good yard, &c., at the rear.
Cards to view at the Rooms.

**LOT 2. VERY VALUABLE CORNER BUILDING AL-
LOTMENT of 1/2, and having the following frontage—
51 1/2 FEET to HURTON-STREET.
51 1/2 FEET to BURTON-STREET.**

LOTS 3 and 4. TWO GOOD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS each having 15 FEET frontage to RILEY-STREET. with depths of 72 feet and 77 feet respectively.

CAMPERDOWN.
Lot 15 of George Town, north of the Parramatta Road, a good building allotment having 24 feet frontage to the south side of LAMBERT-STREET, with a depth of 92 FEET.
Terms at sale.

MESSRS. DEANE and DEANE, Elizabeth-street,
Solicitors of the Estate.

SPLENDID SHEEP PROPERTY.

AIDEN, HILL, and CLARK (in conjunction with
Messrs. DALMAHOY CAMPBELL and CO. of Melbourne)
received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. W.
indever, to offer by public auction, at the Chamber of Com-

Exchanges, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, at 1¹⁵ h.
That magnificent Pastoral Property
known as
Outer Glenariff, Block A
Outer Glenariff, Block B,
situated in the WARREGO DISTRICT, and containing
an area of about

167,000 ACRES of the richest farming country.
IMPROVEMENTS are all good, and suitable for the most working of the property; and there are numerous tanks built over the run all containing a large supply of water. The three blocks will be sold about
 6450 first-class sheep, of which 3000 are ewes now lambing
 Horses, working bullocks, drays, wagoes, and a complete working plant.

and owners desire to direct the attention of persons regarding payable investments to this fine property. The large of good country—the fact that the necessary improvements for working it are **ALREADY MADE**—and the small number of sheep offered with the run—all combine to recommend it to the favourable notice of any one seeking a first-class stocked sheep property, as an opportunity of this kind is not often offered.

further particulars apply to
 MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK,
 171, Pitt-street;
 DALMAHOY CAMPBELL and CO.,
 Melbourne;
 and A. T. BOLTON,
 Wagga Wagga.
 FOR SALE

**THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMPANY'S WORKS,
CLARENCE RIVER.**

L. BARKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, on **THURSDAY** 10th July next, the **WORKS** of the **AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMPANY**

(LIMITED), situated on the Crare River, 3 miles from SOUTH GRAFTON, comprising—
6 STEAM BOILERS
4 Ditto ENGINES
STEAM HOISTING WINCH
CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, Powerful LATHE
Coppers, Carpenters' Shops, &c., &c.,
and ALL APPLIANCES NECESSARY for effectually carrying on a large and well-managed establishment.

estate consists of about 340 ACRES of FREEHOLD
on the Urrara River, on which are built CAPITAL
HOUSE for MANAGER 82 FEET LONG x 33 FEET WIDE.
OTTAGES, and LARGE BARRACK for SINGLE MEN.
Buildings are roofed with Iron.
works and appliances are capable of working up from 60
head of cattle per diem, or an equivalent number of sheep,
be fitted with all requirements.

works can be seen in full operation at any time, and no
is invited.
PLATES in store to be taken at cost price.
VALUABLE PLANT to be taken at a valuation.
Particulars and information may be obtained on appli-
to the Auctioneer, 130, Pitt-street.

BALONNE RIVER,
MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

THE GLENEARN STATION,
OF 500 SQUARE MILES,
with 22,000 (more or less) sheep.

—

ORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouse, on TUESDAY, the JULY, 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
THE GLENEARN STATION, consisting of 17 BLOCKS, of

an aggregate area of about 500 SQUARE MILES, WELL AND PERMANENTLY WATERED by the BALONNE RIVER, to which it has a FRONTAGE of 15 MILES, and the WHOLE of the WATERS of the DONGA CREEK, extending 45 MILES in LENGTH THROUGH THE R.N.

Special attention is called to the VERY NUTRITIOUS GRASSES of the BALONNE RIVER FRONTAGE BLOCKS, which FATTEN STOCK VERY RAPIDLY, and the EXTENSIVE BACK AREA for BREED-

Whrs GLENFARN will be sold some 20,000 WELL-BRED SHEEP of the following ages and sexes, viz.:—

6 months old	3000	Wethers, 6 months old	1800
1 year old	2900	Ditto, 1 year old	2700
2 years ditto	2400	Ditto, 2 years ditto	2700
3½ ditto	2800	Ditto, 3½ ditto	2800
4½ ditto and up	—	Mixed weaners	1500

Also a small number of QUIET CATTLE and about 50 horses, together with stores, dray, harness, and all necessaries for carrying on a large station. Improvements consist of owner's cottage, store, and out-houses, woolshed and lever press, horse paddocks, stockyards, yards, and requisite out-stations and yards.

OFFERING THIS EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE property for sale. Enquiries would direct the attention of CAPITALISTS

STENDING PURCHASERS to the small number of sheep in
arison to the MAGNIFICENT AREA of country, and the
URABLE POSITION of the station.
MORT and CO., Circular Quay, Sydney.

9000 Acres FREEHOLD LAND
11,000 ditto LEASEHOLD
2500 CATTLE.

above WELL-SITUATED PROPERTY is HIGHLY DE-
sired, the freehold being ALL FENCED, and subdivided into
EDDOCKS, with COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD and
own dwelling, &c. **NEAR HEEFORD**, and the bulls used

CATTLE & HORSES
 been selected from the BEST herds on the RICHMOND.
 further particulars apply to
 MORT and CO., Sydney;
 or DIGBY and ELLIOTT, Brisbane.
 WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1879.
 BACK TENANDRA STATION,
 Elgin District, N.S.W.

and on the Merri Merri Creek, about thirty-seven miles from
Coomamble,
with 6000 (more or less) SHEEP.

HUFFITHS and WEAVER have received instructions to sell by public auction (in conjunction with Messrs. King and Cox), at the Exchange, Sydney, on **WEDNESDAY, 15, 1879**, at noon,

country consists of the finest myall and salt bush pine, and by the Merri Merri Creek, which it has a frontage on sides; also by two tanks and dam.
estimated grazing capabilities are fully 15,000 sheep.
To be sold with
About 3500 ewes, now lambing
3250 wethers, most of them fat

0180 (more or less) superior sheep, bred with great care from Cox and Bayly's rams. Improvements comprise about six miles of substantial fencing, huts, yards, paddock, &c. and further particulars apply to the Amalgamation.

WILD JONES AND COMPANY

**FOR ENTRANCE HALLS,
FOR DRAWING ROOMS,
FOR BEDROOMS,
AT THE
PRINCIPAL FURNITURE
WAREHOUSE,
FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE.**

Some of our constituents are familiar with the altered taste in Great Britain, and the consequent demand for a new style of furniture. In Great Britain, comparatively a recent development, it has already been recognized a degree of progress in the departure from a period marked solely by the ostentatious and the overdone. The taste has been changed, and the taste of the present is more restrained and is corresponding to the requirements of the age. The taste of the present is more restrained and is corresponding to the requirements of the age. The taste of the present is more restrained and is corresponding to the requirements of the age.

**MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITES
THOROUGHLY WELL UPHOLSTERED,
AND WHICH WILL WEAR WELL,
AND GIVE EVERY SATISFACTION,
CONEQUELAIN IN POINT OF VALUE.
FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE.**

**BLACK AND GOLD BEDSTEAD
WITH THE
NEW PATENT TURNING-FOOT RAIL,
HALF TESTERS.
MESSRS. FARMER AND COMPANY
WILL SHOW THIS DAY
THE FIRST SHIPMENT
FARMER'S CELEBRATED BLACK AND GOLD
TURNING-FOOT RAIL BEDSTEAD, WITH EXTENDING
FOOT RAILS AND ALL RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,
AT SIX GUINEAS.
AT SIX GUINEAS.
ALL FULL SIZES.**

**MESSRS. FARMER HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS
WITH THE
MANUFACTURERS TO SUPPLY THESE REALLY
EXCELLENT BEDSTEADS FOR THEIR TERM
AND HAVE NOW
THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC
AN ARTICLE WHICH THEY HAVE EVERY
CONFIDENCE WILL WIN ITS WAY INTO
FAVOUR. ALL THE ABOVE SUITES ARE AT THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST PRICES IN NEW SOUTH
WALES.
FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE.**

**THE IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE"
SEWING-MACHINE.
All genuine machines stamped "M. Moss and Co."
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1.—For Hand Sewing.
No. 2.—For Trade Use, with table complete, 25s.
No. 3.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 4.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 5.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 6.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 7.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 8.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 9.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 10.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 11.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 12.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 13.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 14.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 15.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 16.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 17.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 18.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 19.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 20.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 21.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 22.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 23.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
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No. 25.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
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No. 28.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
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No. 30.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
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No. 73.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
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No. 76.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 77.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 78.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 79.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 80.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 81.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 82.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
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No. 145.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 27s.
No. 146.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key complete, 2**

